

PEKING REVIEW

37

September 14, 1973

北
京
周
報

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President Pompidou**

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Invitational Tournament Closes**

The True Face of a False Friend

— Social-imperialist expansion in the Middle East

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Vol. 16, No. 37, September 14, 1973

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Chairman Mao Meets President Pompidou

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met with Georges Pompidou, President of the Republic of France, at five o'clock in the afternoon of September 12. They had a wide-ranging exchange of views on questions of common concern in an unconstrained atmosphere.

Jean de Lipkowski, Secretary of State for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, was present on the occasion.

When the distinguished guests, in the company of Premier Chou En-lai, arrived at Chairman Mao's residence, they were greeted at the entrance by Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen.

Chairman Mao and President Pompidou had a long handshake as they met. Chairman Mao extended a warm welcome to President Pompidou for his visit to China. President Pompidou said: "It's a great honour for me to be able to meet the man who has changed the visage of the world." He told Chairman Mao of the wish General de Gaulle had entertained to meet him. Later in the conversation,





Chairman Mao said in retrospect that ten years ago, thanks to the efforts by General de Gaulle, France first in Western Europe established full diplomatic relations with China. Chairman Mao asked President Pompidou,

after returning to France, to convey his regards to all the French friends he had met.

Also present were Wang Hai-jung, Tang Wen-sheng, Chi Tsung-hua and Lo Hsu.

The Nation Hails Tenth Party Congress

THROUGHOUT the country the people have been greatly inspired by the triumphant convening of the Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. A revolutionary atmosphere of unity, militancy and vigour prevails throughout the nation. The 28 million Party members, the people of all nationalities in the land and the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army marked in various ways the great victory of the Tenth Party Congress which is of profound and far-reaching historic significance, and demonstrated their resolute support for the documents adopted by the congress. People across the land heartily greeted Chairman Mao's reelection as Chairman of the Central Committee and the new central organs. They expressed this firm conviction: Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, by resolutely carrying out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," they will surely make the so-

cialist motherland still more vigorous and prosperous.

The Peking municipal Party committee issued a directive pointing out that the documents of the congress are Marxist-Leninist documents of extreme importance and a fighting programme for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. It urged Party committees at all levels to organize Party members, cadres and masses to conscientiously study them and carry out the line of the Tenth Congress. Peking's cadres and masses in all spheres of endeavours, filled with intense revolutionary indignation, pressed on with their criticism of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in a more deep-going way.

Workers and staff of the mines and mills of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company have deepened their understanding of the protracted, complex and acute nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the entire historical period of socialism. They summed up the achievements and experience gained

earlier in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in their departments and pledged to carry out still better this task of primary importance. In the course of studying the new Party documents, workers and staff of the "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant recalled the two occasions when Chairman Mao came to their plant to arouse the people to rise in revolution more than half a century ago. Reviewing the tremendous changes that have taken place in their plant since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, they recognized more profoundly that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

The glad tidings of the Tenth Congress greatly encouraged the people of Shanghai where the Party held its first congress in 1921. They conscientiously studied the documents and reviewed the historical experience of the two-line struggle within the Party, especially the experience gained in the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. They were elated by the victory and were eager to strive for fresh



Commanders and fighters of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army pledged to resolutely implement the political line laid down at the Tenth Congress and make new contributions in defending the socialist motherland. As they studied the docu-

ments of the Tenth Congress and strengthened military training at the same time, commanders and fighters of the Heroic Tashan Regiment out on field manoeuvres made deeper criticisms of Lin Piao's bourgeois line in military affairs. Members of P.L.A. units stationed in the frontier areas of the motherland said they would work hard and be well prepared in all respects to repel aggression, heighten their vigilance in defending the motherland and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares launch aggression against us.

D.P.R.K. National Day Greeted

victories. Veteran workers of the No. 2 converter shop of the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant, who had met Chairman Mao when he visited it in 1958, were filled with happiness on studying the Tenth Congress documents. Veteran worker Hsu Fu-lung said: "I feel as if Chairman Mao were right here with us today!" Another worker Chien Hai-lin said: "What wonderful news that Lin Piao, that bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, has been expelled from the Party once and for all. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique wanted to restore capitalism. What a daydream! We working class would never let their conspiracy succeed!"

Joy prevailed in the Haoshang Production Brigade on Shanghai's outskirts. Young people there gathered to rehearse songs and dances they had created for the occasion while old poor peasants recalled the sharp struggle 18 years ago—how the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade had resolutely adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist road and beaten back the Right opportunist adverse current which wanted to scrap many of the agricultural producers' co-operatives. By closely following Chairman Mao's directives over the past 18 years the brigade has won victory after victory and consolidated their collective economy. This year they again gathered in a bumper harvest of early rice, averaging more than 1,000 jin per mu.

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on September 8 sent a message to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extending the warmest congratulations to them on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message said: "On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, we extend our warmest congratulations to the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"During these twenty-five years, the heroic Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Korean Work-

ers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have scored splendid successes in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and on the various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, the Korean people have firmly supported the just struggles of all peoples and made significant contributions to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world. The Chinese people are rejoiced and heartened by the great victories and successes won by the Korean people in all fields, and are proud of having the heroic Korean people as their close comrades-in-arms.

"The correct line and the series of reasonable propositions put forward by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland accord with the national aspirations of the entire Korean people and are realistic and feasible. Hence, they have won the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world. No schemes for creating 'two Koreas' in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea will ever succeed. The Chinese people will, as in the past, firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland till complete victory is won.

Premier Chou Greet 4th Conference of Heads of State And Government of Non-Aligned Countries

PREMIER Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, sent a message of warm congratulations on September 3 to the 4th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

The message says: "Since the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in 1970, the international situation has further developed in the direction favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism. Uniting themselves on an ever broader basis, the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world have been fighting unrelentingly and winning great victories in the struggle to achieve and safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty against aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying by imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers. The countries of the Third World are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—this has become a great and irresistible trend of history. We are convinced that the Asian, African and Latin American countries and all independence-loving countries throughout the world, relying on their own strength, persevering in struggle, enhancing their unity, constantly maintaining vigilance and

strengthening their defences, will certainly win still greater victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism.

"The Chinese people and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have forged a profound friendship in their protracted common struggle. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American countries and peoples, as well as all other countries and peoples of the world who love independence and uphold justice, in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop national economy and defend their national resources and maritime rights and interests, as well as their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism.

"We hope that the 4th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries will achieve positive results and make new contributions to the continued pursuance by non-aligned countries of the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, to the united struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism and domination of the world by the big powers, and to the cause of world peace and human progress. I wish success to the conference."

"The militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples, which have been cemented with blood in the protracted fight against their common enemies, constitute a mighty force inspiring our two peoples in their continuous advance. This friendship and this unity of our two Parties, two countries and two peoples, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will certainly grow stronger and develop continuously. We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people new and still greater victories in the years to come and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ever greater prosperity."

A Chinese friendship delegation with Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman

of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, as its leader, and Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as deputy leader, left Peking for Korea on September 8 to attend the anniversary celebrations.

On the 10th, the Korean people's great leader Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation and had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese comrades.

Speaking at a return banquet given by the delegation on September 11 to thank its hosts,

Comrade Li Teh-sheng said: "Though our visit to the D.P.R.K. is brief, yet it gave us a very deep impression. For the past 25 years, under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the heroic Korean people have won splendid victory in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction." "We are encouraged by every achievement made by the Korean people and sincerely wish them new and greater victories in the years to come," he said.

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Kim Il said: "The Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China held not long ago

summed up experiences in the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, rallied the whole Party and the whole people more closely around Comrade Mao Tsetung and thus won a historic victory. Our people are especially happy and greet this historic victory of yours." He said that the Korean people are extremely proud of and honoured by their brilliant successes in revolution and construction. "We will continue to strive, on the basis of the achievements we have already made, to fulfil successfully the programmatic tasks set forth by our Party's Fifth Congress, energetically promote socialist construction, and realize at an early date the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland," he stressed.

In Peking, Hyun Jun Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, and his wife gave a reception on September 8 to celebrate the occasion. Among the Chinese Party and government leaders who attended were Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, and Yao Wen-yuan.

Renmin Ribao in the September 9 editorial "Glorious Militant Course" warmly greeted and saluted the heroic Korean people.

Romanian C.P. Central Committee Delegation

A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee paid an unofficial friendship visit to China from September 5 to 8 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The delegation was composed of Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; and Cornel Burtica, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Commit-

tee, on September 5 met with and hosted a banquet for the Romanian visitors. The meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Romania.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao twice held talks with Comrades Emil Bodnaras and Cornel Burtica.

D.R.V.N. National Day

September 2 was the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. With profound fraternal feelings the Chinese people warmly greeted the first National Day of the Vietnamese people after their great victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In its editorial entitled "The Heroic Vietnamese People March Forward Victoriously," *Renmin Ribao* pointed out: "To safeguard their sacred national rights the Vietnamese people, with indomitable heroism and the revolutionary spirit of staunch fighting, have defeated repeated imperialist aggression in the past 28 years and defended the independence, sovereignty and socialist cause of the D.R.V.N. The great victory of the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has added a magnificent chapter to the annals of the cause of liberation of the Vietnamese nation and made a tremendous contribution to the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations throughout the world."

The editorial ended on this note: The Chinese people will, as in the past, unswervingly perform their proletarian internationalist duty and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle till complete victory.

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, gave a reception the day before to mark the occasion.

Pakistan Minister Visits Peking

Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of the

Islamic Republic of Pakistan, left Peking for home on September 1 after a three-day official visit to China.

Earlier that day, Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Aziz Ahmed and Director-General of the Foreign Ministry M.A. Jafri, who accompanied him on his China visit.

At the banquet in honour of the distinguished Pakistan guests, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fel in his speech praised the Pakistan Government and people for their successes in safeguarding state sovereignty, combating foreign interference and building up their country.

With reference to the agreement reached between Pakistan and India through consultations on the repatriation of Pakistan prisoners of war and other questions, Foreign Minister Chi said: "The Pakistan Government upheld principles and adopted a series of constructive measures in the talks which therefore yielded positive results. Favourable conditions have thus been created for a detente in the South Asian region and the normalization of relations among the parties concerned."

He continued: "But there are people who do not wish to see a detente in the South Asian region. In order to attain their expansionist ambitions, they are continually resorting to interference and subversion in countries in this region, sowing discord among them and trying to create new incidents to fish in troubled waters. But their expansionist features are being revealed daily and the people of South Asian countries have been roused to sharp vigilance. Their schemes are doomed to failure."

Minister Ahmed said at the banquet: "There are certain forces in this world who do not like this friendship, the closeness of this friendship between China and Pakistan. But if they think that they can in any way affect this friendship, they are very, very sadly mistaken. They should know that."

(Continued on p. 12.)

President Pompidou Visits China

PRESIDENT Georges Pompidou of the Republic of France arrived in Peking by special plane on September 11 for an official visit to China at the invitation of Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council.

At Peking Airport President Pompidou received a warm welcome from the Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Teh, Su Chen-hua, Teng Hsiao-ping and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua.

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu greeted the President and the other distinguished French guests at the Guest House.

Tens of thousands of people gathered at the airport and thronged the streets to welcome the distinguished guests.

At 3 p.m., the special plane carrying the French President landed at Peking Airport where a grand welcoming ceremony took place. The band played the national anthems of France and China. President Pompidou, accompanied by Premier Chou, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

As President Pompidou and his party walked round to greet the thousands of welcomers, shouts of "Welcome" rang through the airport. Waving bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, young people danced to the accompaniment of drums to bid the distinguished French guests welcome. Streamers carried by the well-wishers read: "Long live the friendship between the people of China and France!" "Firm support for the people of European countries in their struggle against hegemonism!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

After the ceremony President Pompidou, accompanied by Premier Chou, drove to the Guest House. Tien An Men Square and the city's main thoroughfare were festooned with colourful bunting and from tall buildings trailed slogans of welcome. As the motorcade drove past, the people lining the streets applauded and waved to President Pompidou to express their friendly sentiments for the great French people and hail the growing friendship between the people of China and France and the friendly relations between the two countries.

That evening, Premier Chou gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome President Pompidou.



Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu welcoming President Pompidou at the Guest House.



President Pompidou warmly welcomed at Peking Airport by Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yao Wen-yuan and others.

Attending the banquet were high French government officials accompanying the President, French Ambassador to China Etienne Manach and his wife, diplomatic officials of the French Embassy in Peking, correspondents accompanying the President, technicians and members of the crew of the President's special plane.

Present were Chinese leaders Wang Hung-wen, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Teh, Su Chen-hua, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua.

The hall was adorned with the national flags of France and China. Premier Chou and President Pompidou spoke at the banquet (full texts of speeches on pages 10 and 11).

Their speeches were punctuated with warm applause and were followed by the band playing the national anthems of France and China. In the course of the banquet, hosts and guests talked in a warm and friendly atmosphere and the band played French tunes, *France* and *Los Poulos la Bourree de Royal*, a melody from President Pompidou's birthplace, as well as Chinese tunes including *China, Our Beautiful Land* and *Friendship Spreads All Over the World*.

Renmin Ribao on September 11 published an editorial extending a warm welcome to President Pompidou. The editorial said: "The visit to China by the French Head of State marks a new chapter in the annals of Sino-French relations. The Chinese people warmly welcome this."

"Though China and France are situated on two different continents with thousands of miles between them, ties of friendship have existed between the people of these two countries for many centuries," the editorial added. "Thanks to the personal concern and efforts of Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle, diplomatic relations were established between China and France in 1964, thus writing a new page in the history of Sino-French relations and opening up broad prospects for the development of the friendship between the two peoples. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France the relations between the two countries have made great strides forward. The many reciprocal visits by government delegations of both countries and the growing contacts and economic and cultural interflow between the two peoples have enhanced mutual understanding between the two countries and the friendly sentiments between the two peoples."



Accompanied by Premier Chou, President Pompidou and other high French officials walk round the airport to meet the welcomers.

"France is a European country which plays an important role in international affairs. Under the leadership of President Pompidou, the French Government pursues a foreign policy of independence. It safeguards the independence of France, opposes big-power hegemony and advocates the unity of the West European countries. It stresses that West Europe should maintain a defence of its own character. It holds that the notion of national independence should be placed above everything else and refuses to be an appendage of big powers. President Pompidou indicated recently that he is interested in the extension and deepening of the understanding and of exchanges between China and France. We appreciate these policies and positions of the French Government.

"At present, Europe is in the midst of acute upheavals. The superpowers are constantly reinforcing their military strength in Europe and the Mediterranean and stepping up their scramble for hegemony, thus

intensifying the tension in Europe. This causes increasing anxiety among the European people who are heightening their vigilance. The numerous medium-sized and small countries in Europe are getting united in various forms and within different scopes to struggle to safeguard their independence and oppose superpower hegemonism. The Chinese people sympathize with and support the efforts made in this respect by the European people and medium-sized and small European countries.

"During his visit to China, President Pompidou will exchange views with Chinese leaders on Sino-French relationship, as well as the situation in Europe and the world as a whole and other issues of common concern. This is beneficial to the promotion of mutual understanding. We believe that through this visit and with the common efforts of both countries, Sino-French relations will enter a new stage of development. We wish President Pompidou complete success on his visit to China."

At Banquet Welcoming President Pompidou

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends:

President Pompidou's official visit to China is a big event in Sino-French relations. Allow me, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and the Chinese Government, to extend a warm welcome to President Pompidou and the other distinguished guests from France.

The Chinese and French peoples have always been friendly to each other. Cultural and commercial exchanges between them already reached a certain extent several centuries ago. Through their outstanding achievements in science, culture and art, the people of France made useful contributions to mankind. The Chinese people hold in heartfelt esteem the great revolutionary spirit displayed by the French people in modern history. Revolutionaries in China have learnt many valuable things from the experience and lessons in French history.

Thanks to the personal concern and efforts of Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle, diplomatic relations were established between our two countries in 1964, and thus a new foundation was laid for the development of friendship between our two peoples. In recent years, with our joint efforts, friendly contacts between the two governments and peoples have considerably increased, and trade as well as scientific, technical and cultural exchanges between China and France have developed continuously. All this is satisfying. General de Gaulle had entertained the wish to visit China, but unfortunately it did not materialize.

And we felt regret at not being able to receive in our country this dauntless fighter against fascist aggression and for the defence of the national independence of France. However, we take great pleasure today in receiving here another well-known statesman of France — President Pompidou.

Though China and France have different social systems, we both wish to develop our relations on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Therefore, we can be friends. We have another important point in common, namely: we both treasure our independence and sovereignty; we both brook no control, interference or aggression by any superpower in the world; and we both are against the monopoly of world affairs by the one or two superpowers. You, Mr. President, once said: "We are determined to have others respect our independence," and referred to the necessity of possessing independent economic, political and military means. We understand and respect your feelings in this regard. We consider that all countries subjected to aggression or threat are entitled to possess their own means of defence to safeguard their independence. Historical experience has repeatedly shown that sham guarantees never bring real peace. There are a small number of people in the world who have a passion for encroaching on the independence of others. Living in the 1970s, they dream the dreams of 18th century feudal emperors. Their doctrine or creed is: "The world, it is me." Their policy is one of holding nuclear weapons in one hand and declarations or treaties

of what they call peace and security in the other, so as to bluff and deceive and impose their will on others. They try to fix anyone who does not meekly obey and worm their way in wherever possible. This is the major cause of world tension. The characteristic of the present international situation is not one of tranquillity but of great disorder on earth. The danger of war still exists; relaxation is but a superficial phenomenon; and we must be well prepared against wars of aggression.

Times are advancing; the world is changing; and more and more people are awakening. There is absolutely no doubt that hegemonism and power politics will be relegated sooner or later to the museum of history by the people of the world. The Chinese Government consistently holds that no country has the right to submit another to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying. We support all just struggles of the peoples of the world and support the people of European countries in uniting themselves to safeguard their sovereignty and independence. We are for the view that the cause of European unity, if it is carried out well, will contribute to the improvement of the situation in Europe and the whole world.

China is a country which had gone through untold sufferings. Our policy is to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." Tunnels are being dug for defence; grain is being stored to prepare against war and natural disasters. We ourselves will never seek hegemony. Economically, ours is a developing socialist country, and we have to make prolonged, arduous efforts to carry out well the socialist construction of China. Our policy rests on the basis of

our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts. At the same time, we are prepared to develop normal relations with any country on the principle of equality. But we will never bow or yield to any threat of force. We will unite with all countries of the world which oppose aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and work together with them for the improvement of the international situation.

Mr. President, your current visit to China provides an opportunity of an exchange of views between our two sides on the Sino-French relations and issues of common interest, which, we believe, will have the beneficial effect of enhancing the mutual understanding and co-operation between our two peoples, and open up good prospects for the development of the relations between China and France. I wish success to your visit, Mr. President.

I propose a toast

to the prosperity of the Republic of France and the well-being of her people,

to the friendship between the peoples of China and France,

to the health of the President, Mr. Georges Pompidou,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from France,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here!

President Pompidou's Speech

Mr. Premier,

On this first evening of my visit in the People's Republic of China, the word which most spontaneously comes to my mind is that of friendship. Yes, it is above all a message of friendship that I bring here today from the people of France to the people of China.

Situated at two extremities of our globe and so unequal in size, our two nations yet have many points in common. They have each a very long history. They strike their roots deep in ancient and illustrious civilizations. They have forged their unity through innumerable trials. They have tirelessly defended and preserved their independence. They have gone through profound political and social revolutions. They feel some pride at having made large contributions to the progress of mankind. And because the French and Chinese came to know better and better all these things they had in common, a sentiment of mutual esteem between them was born little by little, till the day nearly ten years ago, when official relations were established between France and China by the decision of General de Gaulle and Chairman Mao Tsetung and all the conditions

existed for them henceforth to engage in active and fruitful exchange of mutual sympathy.

Of course, in our historical circumstances and geographical conditions, separated as we are by the vast expanses of Europe and Asia, it is inevitable that it should take long to traverse the road which links us. Since nearly a thousand years ago, the prestige of China has haunted the dreams of the West. She was the fabulous empire, holder of mysterious secrets, and her civilization eclipsed all others. Barbarous hordes assailed her, only to be absorbed. Therefore, China fired the imagination and has never ceased to do so. Great French poets, like Claudel and Saint-John Perse, drew from China the best of their inspiration at the beginning of this century. The impetuous course of history has dispersed some fancies but without blunting the profound attraction aroused in us by the Chinese reality, so different from ours of course, but whose fruitful contribution to our common humanity we now know better. We have the desire to meet each other—that is what is essential. Now, when I measure the course travelled, when I count the visitors, the balance-sheet of trade and the list of exhibitions, and when I observe

the growing interest that is aroused in each of our countries in what is being said and done in the other country. I become convinced that there exists a promising future for Franco-Chinese relations.

And first of all a future for the political dialogue which has progressively developed between our two governments and which, I am sure, will never cease to grow in depth and at the same time become more precise in terms. This is because it is based on certain principles which are common to us, in spite of the diversity of our regimes. Notably, the principle of equality between all states, irrespective of their size, from which we deduce the imperative necessity of organizing the international community on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of nations and non-interference in their internal affairs. And also, the principle of independence, which leads us to reject all foreign interference and to oppose any attempt threatening to imperil the control of our destiny, which we intend to maintain. But there is also the principle of co-operation between peoples in the service of peace, economic development and the well-being of the most unfortunate.

Because France and China are agreed on the above, it is not surprising that they should adopt an analogous attitude on certain fundamental aspects of international relations. In Asia, for example, they worked, each in the light of its friendships and principles, for a solution to the Vietnamese conflict, just and honourable to all, they hope today for a correct application of the Paris agreements by all the parties concerned, and they stand for the return of Cambodia to the position of neutrality which she held until the recent crisis; it is not surprising that they should both claim, without bravado but with the same firmness, the right of not allowing themselves to be disarmed and of looking after their own defence, at least until a true general disarmament is realized; nor is it surprising that they should both be conscious of the vital importance of building, by the side of the very big powers, strong, coherent and united communities

that are necessary for the equilibrium and peace of the world.

These, ladies and gentlemen, are good and solid reasons, and I can cite others, for hoping that our views will not cease to approach each other and that thus we can, at one forum or another, and I think notably in the United Nations and its Security Council, make our voices heard, whose concordance will be all the more significant in that they will come from more distant horizons.

But France's ambition is not limited to this. In turning to China, across the thousands of kilometres which separate them and over differences of regime and structure, and extending to her the hand of friendship, France intends to show her conviction that our planet is peopled by one and the same humanity. She intends to proclaim her faith in the possibility for this humanity dispersed and divided by history, geography, economics and culture to be reunited in a common desire for peace, work and happiness. She intends to afford the proof that states are not only "cold monsters" but can pursue things other than egoist and immediate interests. Yes, let us be proud to say that when two great peoples like those of France and China meet, it cannot be only for diplomacy and trade. This meeting must also be a sign of hope for all the other peoples of our globe.

It is because I am convinced that this is already so and will be even more so at the end of my visit and our talks that I am full of confidence this evening and hope it is shared first of all by all those our hosts have kindly assembled around us in this Great Hall of the People, in this ancient and illustrious city of Peking, capital of the great China.

Ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to raise your glass in honour of Chairman Mao Tsetung, in honour of Acting Chairman of the Republic Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai, in honour of all the high personages present here, to the happiness of the Chinese people, and to the friendship between France and the People's Republic of China.

(Continued from p. 7.)

Iranian Guests in China

Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran, his wife and their party arrived in Peking on September 5 for a friendly visit to China.

Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the Prince and his wife and their party on the evening of September 9.

At a banquet given in honour of the distinguished Iranian guests Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the friendly relations between China and Iran have developed rapidly on a new foundation in the past two years.

He said: Prince Gholam pays close attention to the development of the friendly relations between both countries. Under the leadership of His Royal Highness, the Iranian National Olympic Committee has made friendly and positive efforts for the sports organizations of the People's Republic of China to gain their legitimate status and rights in the Asian Games Federation. For this, we express our sincere thanks to His Royal Highness and the Iranian Government.

In his toast at the banquet, Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi warmly praised the long-standing friendship

between the people of Iran and China.

The Prince pointed out that the Iranian Government shows particular concern at participation of sportsmen of the People's Republic of China in the Seventh Asian Games to be held in Teheran in September 1974. Sports organizations of Iran and China have exchanged ideas and co-operated closely in striving to win the legitimate status of the People's Republic of China in the Asian Games Federation and other international sports organizations. This, he said, serves as another example of the friendship and unity between Iran and China.

A.A.A. Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Closes



THE Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament came to a triumphant close in Peking's Capital Gymnasium on September 6 in an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

Present at the grand closing ceremony were Chinese leaders Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Teh-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Hua Kuo-feng, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Yun, Li Fu-chun, Teng Hsiao-ping, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ulanfu, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen and Hsu Teh-heng; Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth; Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Hoang Van Hoan; Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and Cornel Burtica, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran and his wife; and friends from countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Friends and players from various countries and regions and Peking spectators warmly hailed the successful closing of the tournament.

Prior to the closing ceremony that evening were the finals of the seven individual events—men's and women's singles and doubles, mixed doubles and the boys' and girls' singles.

At the prize-giving ceremony that followed, leading members of the International Table Tennis Federa-

tion Roy Evans, Hisao Kido, A.K. Vint and Jean Mercier; Amin Abou Heif, Jaime Munoz Campoazano and Tan Sock Kern, leading members of the African Table Tennis Federation, the Table Tennis Confederation of South America and the Asian Table Tennis Union respectively, presented cups and medals to players who took first to fifth placings in the seven individual events.

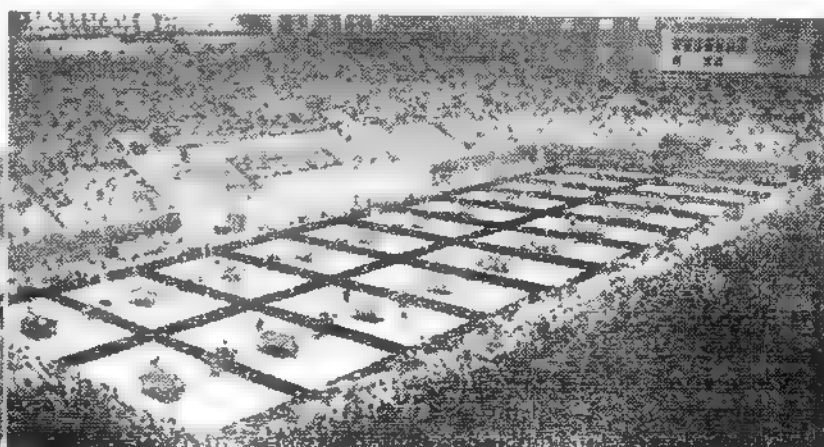
Bursts of applause from the 18,000 spectators who packed the hall rang out as the chairman and vice-chairmen of the tournament's organizing committee presented Friendship Cups to the delegations and delegates taking part in the tournament.

On September 7, China's leaders met the table tennis delegations from the various countries and regions and other guests who had come for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. The table tennis delegation of compatriots from China's Taiwan Province residing in Japan and the United States and representatives of other compatriots from Taiwan Province residing in the Federal Republic of Germany, together with the home delegation, were present on the occasion. That evening the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a reception to celebrate the successful closing of the tournament.

The heads of delegations from the participating countries and regions held a meeting during the tournament. They regarded the tournament as having achieved full success. It was their opinion that in the future the table tennis organizations and players in Asia, Africa and Latin America should work for greater solidarity among the people of the three continents and make still more positive contributions. The meeting decided to hold the next Asian-African-Latin American



At the A.A.A. get-together.



Competitions in Capital Gymnasium.

Results of Individual Events

1st to 5th placings in the seven individual events —
Men's singles: 1. Yujiro Imano (Japan); 2. Tokio Tasaka (Japan); 3. Kong Jae Gyu (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and Liang Ko-liang (China); 5. Sinechai Watanametta (Thailand), Wang Chia-lin (China), Yun Chul (D.P.R.K.) and Babatunde Obisanya (Nigeria).

Women's singles: 1. Pak Yong Ok (D.P.R.K.); 2. Chang Li (China); 3. Hu Yu-lan (China) and Sachiko Yokota (Japan); 5. Pak Yong Sun (D.P.R.K.), Miho Hamada (Japan), Kim Chang Ae (D.P.R.K.) and Cha Kyung Mi (D.P.R.K.).

Men's doubles: 1. Tokio Tasaka/Yujiro Imano (Japan); 2. Pak Kil Du/Yun Chul (D.P.R.K.); 3. Khau Bou, Kim Yong (Cambodia) and Niraj Bajaj/Manjit Dua (India); 5. Nguyen Ngoc Phan/Tran Van Quynh (Democratic Republic of Viet Nam), Joseph Quansah/Ebenezer Bartels (Ghana), Babatunde Obisanya Fatai Ayinde (Nigeria) and Fan Sin Wai/Koay Huck Siang (Malaysia).

Women's doubles: 1. Kim Chang Ae/Pak Yong Sun (D.P.R.K.); 2. Cha Kyung Mi/Pak Yong Ok (D.P.R.K.); 3. Cheng Huai-ying/Chang Li (China)

and Miho Hamada/Sachiko Yokota (Japan); 5. Do Thuy Nga/Tran Thi Thi (D.R.V.N.), Parveen Minwala Shaheen Usmani (Pakistan), Hilda Avaria Vargas, Gladys Pastenes Rosello (Chile) and Ethel Jacks Omowunmi Johnson (Nigeria).

Mixed doubles: 1. Hsi En-ting/Chang Li (China); 2. Tokio Tasaka/Tomie Edano (Japan); 3. Norio Takashima/Miho Hamada (Japan) and Yujiro Imano/Sachiko Yokota (Japan); 5. Yun Chul Cha Kyung Mi (D.P.R.K.), Wang Chia-lin/Liu Hsin-yen (China), Liang Ko-liang/Cheng Huai-ying (China) and Pak Kil Du/Pak Yong Ok (D.P.R.K.).

Boys' singles: 1. Kim Chang Am (D.P.R.K.); 2. Somdej Saichitborisuth (Thailand); 3. Kenichi Sakamoto (Japan) and Hong Chul (D.P.R.K.); 5. Maung Tin Oo Lin (Burma), Roberto Esquejo (Philippines), Guy Raonindriaka (Madagascar) and Mario Bedoya (Colombia).

Girls' singles: 1. Ma Kyin Win (Burma); 2. Chang San Sun (D.P.R.K.); 3. Yip Poh Cheng (Malaysia) and Raquel Ortiz Tresod (Cuba); 5. Kumi Maeda (Japan), Lin Pei-ching (Macao), Dede Odile D'almeida (Togo) and Lau Wah (Hongkong).

Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Nigeria in 1975.

New Victory of Unity and Friendship

Renmin Ribao published the editorial "New Victory of Unity and Friendship" on the day of the tournament's closing. It said: "This tournament fully demonstrated the great unity of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It reflected the vigorous development of table tennis in the three continents and made a positive contribution in promoting friendship between the people and sportsmen in these continents. To this the Chinese people extend their warm congratulations.

"The people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries always sympathize with each other and support each other in their common struggles. Through their own experience they deeply appreciate the value of friendship and the importance of unity, and they are eager for further development of friendly exchanges among the people of various countries. The tournament has been a happy get-together of more than 1,100 friends from table tennis circles in 86 countries and regions, unprecedented in scale in the history of table tennis in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Sportsmen of the various countries came to promote friendship. They practised together before the matches and learnt from each other's good points, and exchanged experience after the matches, so as to improve their skill. Moving scenes of friendship and unity inside and outside the competition halls bore vivid witness to the common desire of the Asian, African and Latin Amer-

ican people for friendship and unity. The success of the tournament is the result of the joint efforts of the friends from table tennis circles in the participating countries and regions. It is a new victory for the Asian, African and Latin American people's cause of friendship and unity."

The editorial pointed out: "The tournament shows that table tennis has an ever-growing mass base in the Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions, and there has been a general improvement in the standard of play. Sportsmen showed a new level of sportsmanship and skill. Both veteran and up-and-coming players displayed the new sporting spirit of placing friendship above winning or losing. It was heartening to see that a number of promising young players have come to the fore in the ranks of the Asian, African and Latin American table tennis players—an indication of bright prospects for table tennis in the three continents."

In conclusion, the editorial said: "The Chinese people and sportsmen always cherish their friendship with the people and sportsmen of other countries in the world. In this spirit, we shall continue to strengthen friendly exchanges with other countries in table tennis and we also hope to co-operate with friendly countries and sports organizations in other sports. China's sportsmen will continue to carry out the principle of 'friendship first, competition second,' learn modestly from the sportsmen of other countries, and strive to strengthen friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of all countries in the world and promote the development of physical culture and sports."

Promoting Friendship and Developing The Game of Table Tennis

— Interview with Dr. A.A. Efunkoya, head of the Nigerian table tennis delegation and President of the Nigerian Table Tennis Association

by Our Correspondent Chang Tan

THE Nigerian table tennis team did fairly well at the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, placing sixth and ninth respectively in the men's and women's team events. Table tennis has made big strides in this West African country in the past few years. At the 2nd All-Africa Games in Lagos in January this year, her table tennis players carried off five of the seven championship events. For the Nigerian table tennis team this was their third visit to Peking for an international competition. The first was in 1961 for the 26th World Table Tennis Championships, and the second in November 1971 for the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. Nigeria has all along shown great interest in the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, and one day during the tournament, I went to interview the head of the Nigerian delegation, Dr. A.A. Efunkoya, and asked him how table tennis had made headway in Nigeria.

"In 1961," Dr. Efunkoya said, "when the 26th World Table Tennis Championships were held in Peking, Nigeria sent only three men players, but no women's team. Only three African countries—Nigeria, Egypt and Ghana—took part in that world championships. Our players did rather poorly. I was informed about one match with the player of another country. We lost 4:21 and 3:21. The scores of other matches are not much better."

Dr. Efunkoya pointed out: "In the 50s, a lot of young people took a great interest in table tennis but conditions then were not suitable for its development. Table tennis on a popular basis came only after independence, with better government support, better sports organization and friendly sports contacts."

The independence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was proclaimed on October 1, 1960. Therefore, better organized table tennis in Nigeria only has a history of 13 years or so.

"The 26th World Table Tennis Championships was the first time that Nigeria took part in an international contest outside Africa. That championships actually started the ball rolling for firm and close friendship between the sportsmen of Black Africa and Asia," said Dr. Efunkoya.

"At the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in 1971," he continued, "we made

more friends and learnt much. That tournament showed the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second.' Greater understanding and friendship among us increased as we broadened our friendly contact. It was also an opportunity for raising the level of our table tennis skill. Since then there has been a marked change, with more and more people taking up the game in Nigeria and many outstanding young men and women players coming to the fore, like Babatunde Obisanya, Lekan Fenuyi, Lateef Sunmola, Fatai Ayinde and Ethel Jacks."

Young, good at learning, and training hard, these young men and women players mentioned by Dr. Efunkoya all took part in Peking's A.A.A. tournament. They are a credit to their motherland. When I asked Ethel Jacks, the All-Africa women's singles champion, to tell me about her own experience in improving her play, she said: "As a table tennis player, one must see a lot, think a lot and train a lot if one wants to play a better game. Watch how others play and learn their good points. Think carefully over why others can play so well while you yourself cannot. One can improve one's game if one finds out the reason for all these and then try it out in actual practice. As the level of women's table tennis performance in Africa is pretty low, I go and practise with men players. I learnt how to smash from the men players."

For Lekan Fenuyi, this was his second appearance at a major international competition. At the men's team contest on August 28, Lekan Fenuyi, who is 17, won 21:15, 24:22 from Galal Ezz of Egypt, the men's singles champion at the 2nd All-Africa Games. After the match, Fenuyi said: "We played against the Egyptian team at the 2nd All-Africa Games. This is our second encounter. Today, I narrowly beat Galal Ezz. I am, however, a player with only four years of table tennis behind me, while my opponent is a veteran player. I must learn from his cool-headedness, ability to seize his opponent's weaknesses and his accomplished sudden smashes and drop-shots."

Altogether 32 African countries sent teams to the A.A.A. tournament, 30 men's teams and 22 women's teams. In the team events, besides Nigeria, Egypt and Ghana also gave a good account of themselves. Egypt came 10th and 12th respectively in the men's and women's team events while Ghana placed 14th in the men's team event. This shows that besides Nigeria,

table tennis in other African countries has also made rapid progress.

Dr. Efunkoya was the Nigerian delegate to the preparatory committee of the A.A.A. tournament. At the end of the interview, he said: "Through these friendship invitational tournaments, other sports ex-

changes and assistance secured from our friends, we have learnt a lot and are grateful. Table tennis in Africa will develop further, friendship will be strengthened and our playing skills raised. I hope this torch lit in Asia today will be passed on to Africa and Latin America."

For Friendship and Realization of a Common Aim

— Peruvian table tennis team in Peking

by Our Correspondent Chun Shu

WE have learnt much from the competitions, firstly friendship, secondly friendship and thirdly friendship. We played on this basis. Between us, there are no winners or losers."

These were the words of Alfredo Salazar, President of the Table Tennis Association of Peru and head of the Peruvian table tennis delegation, after Peru's victory over Mexico in the men's team event. It was an exciting encounter between two fast-attacking teams. Peru took a quick lead of 4 matches to 1 not long after the contest started. In the sixth match, Mexico's Armando Quintero lost the first game but he fought back hard to take the match 2:1 and enable the Mexican team to carry on right up to lunch time before the outcome was finally decided. The excellent performance by both teams brought the spectators to their feet. The players embraced each other after the match and the Mexicans shouted "Peru! Peru!" to congratulate the Peruvian players who reciprocated the compliments and applauded the Mexicans for their fine sportsmanship.

Twenty-three Latin American countries and regions took part in the tournament and Latin American table tennis players had extensive contact with Asian and African players. Their fine sportsmanship and tenacious spirit were highly appreciated by spectators.

In the men's team event, Peru defeated Mexico, Sudan, Laos, Maldives and Chile to place 15th. For the Peruvian players, every match was an opportunity for strengthening friendship and promoting mutual understanding. After their match with Laos, they said to the Lao team: Friendship is more important than victory or defeat. You've had very little chance for practice under war-time conditions. We must learn from your resolute militant spirit.

Small as it is, the ping-pong ball spreads friendship to the three continents. The Peruvian players joyfully acclaimed: "We have friends in all three continents. They are our friends though they are not known to us by name." Friendship has bridged the distance between Asia, Africa and Latin America and brought the players

closer together. Fina Salazar of Peru had lost her watch before her match with a player of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Her opponent found the watch in the practice hall and returned it to its owner when they met in the team event. Fina was deeply moved. We live in different parts of the world, she said, but our hearts beat together. May the friendship forged between the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in Peking unite us closer still!

The A.A.A. tournament is an occasion for friendship and solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American table tennis players. Whether in the competition halls or at their living quarters they could be seen having friendly contacts. In the coaches leaving the gymnasiums after competitions, men and women players from the three continents gave way to merry-making on their way back to their hotel, singing, laughing and even dancing. There have been many sports events in other parts of the world where competitions resulted in splits and dissidence. But here unity replaces division, and competitions bring the players closer to each other.

"A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." A common past and now a common task have bound the people of the three continents closely together. Colonel Armando Chavez, Vice-President of the Table Tennis Association of Peru and deputy head of the Peruvian table tennis delegation, said: "We are of the Third World, developing countries which share the same problems and the same wishes and which must fight for their development and common welfare. This understanding among the people of different nationalities, different races, different languages and different ideologies enables them to intermix more, understand better and unite. Unity brings strength and will make everyone in the world hear our voice, the voice of the Third World."

The flowers of friendship which blossomed during the A.A.A. Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament are sure to bring forth great unity between the sportsmen and people of the three continents.

The True Face of a False Friend

FOLLOWING Brezhnev's visit to the United States, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has sent high-ranking officials to the Middle East in an effort to quiet down the strong discontent of the Arab people, and bring them round to the clique's contention, as its propaganda machine continuously harps, that it is the "real friend" of the Arab people, that it "stands on the side of the Arab people" and has not "betrayed the interests of the Arab people." But lies cannot stand the test of facts. The Arab people, in the course of their protracted struggle, have seen through the true features of this false friend, Soviet revisionism.

Selling the Arab People Down the River. The Arab people have not forgotten how the Soviet revisionist leading clique had sworn by heaven that it "would help the Arab peoples firmly counter the aggressors" during the June 5, 1967 war in the Middle East, while actually selling them down the river.

In an article on the sixth anniversary of "the war of June 5," *Le Journal d'Egypte* revealed that three days before Israel launched the aggressive war, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, on behalf of the Soviet and U.S. Governments, delivered to the then President of Egypt, Nasser, a message saying that the Soviet Union and the United States "would join their forces against anyone who launched aggression and would flatly stop his attack." However, the Soviet Union did nothing after Israel's surprise attack against the Arab countries. Five hours after the war broke out, the Soviet revisionist leading clique, according to press reports, told the United States through the "hot line" not to worry because it wanted no war with the United States in the Middle East.

Recalling this bloody lesson, an Egyptian leader recently pointed out that Israel's war of aggression against Arab countries in 1967 was "the result of an international conspiracy hatched by the big powers," that "the Russians and Americans were in connivance" with each other and that "one administers the blow and the other reaps the profit." He said: "The big powers do not accept any presence other than their own and any action other than their own."

Miseries in the Wake of "Disinterested Assistance." After the war of June 5, 1967, the Soviet revisionist leading clique sold some arms to Arab countries to show their "disinterested assistance" and "reliable friendship." Only with the help of this "assistance" and "friendship," it declared, "could the Arab countries liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression." But the Arab people know only too well the worth of the "disinterested assistance" of the Soviet revisionists. The arms supplied by them are not only costly but also attached with many

restrictions. For example, the Arab people are not provided with offensive weapons and use of the weapons bought for recovering lost territories is prohibited. According to the Egyptian paper *Al-Ahram*, Brezhnev flatly denied Arab leaders the purchase of a certain type of Soviet aircraft. Moreover, he admonished: "I don't want to hear any more about this aircraft you are asking for with persistence. Don't bring up the matter again." The weekly *Arab World* reported that the Soviet revisionist leading clique openly warned the Arab countries not to "resort to a military solution" in countering the Israeli aggression lest it might lead to a "confrontation" between the Americans and the Soviets, touch off a "world war" and "lead to the liquidation of progressive (Arab) regimes."

In these circumstances, the weapons sold at fantastic prices by Soviet revisionism to Arab countries have virtually become scrap-heaps. Six years have elapsed but there is no change in the aftermath of Israeli aggression. The Israeli aggressors continue to occupy vast tracts of Arab territory and refuse to restore to the Palestinian people their national rights to return to their homeland. Moreover, swollen with arrogance, they have made further encroachments upon neighbouring Arab countries. The Lebanese paper *Al Hayat* said, "This so-called (Soviet) friendship and these aids and assistance whose value and importance have been exaggerated are among the most important elements and factors which have brought to the Arab world numerous sufferings and miseries, contempt and humiliation; the loss of territory and dignity."

Pursuing the Policy of a Century Ago. Trash for the Arab people to resist Israeli aggression, such "assistance" has become, however, a major means of Soviet revisionist penetration and expansion in the Middle East. During these years large numbers of Soviet military "advisers" have followed on the heels of Soviet arms exports. The Soviet revisionists have striven to control key departments of some Arab countries and grab naval and air bases and the right to use their ports. They have a huge fleet in the Mediterranean where it runs amuck and makes a show of force, gravely menacing the security of the Mediterranean countries. They stretch their claws of aggression into the Persian Gulf where they are trying their utmost to grab oil resources and strategic points. Those showing discontent with or opposition to their acts of aggression are stigmatized as "pro-imperialist forces," "Arab reactionaries" and "anti-Sovietism." Tunisian President Bourguiba said in a recent interview with a reporter of the French paper *Le Monde*, "All the while, the Soviet Union has been

(Continued on p. 22.)

Four Pictures Illustrate the Same Spirit

by Pao Wen

THIS year is the tenth anniversary of the citation of the Eighth Company of a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) stationed in Shanghai as the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road." A decade ago, the Chinese Ministry of National Defence called on the whole army to learn from the 8th Company and keep up the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle.

In 1949 when Shanghai was liberated the 8th Company, fresh from the battlefield, was assigned to take up duty on Nanking Road, a busy downtown street in this east China metropolis. The commander and fighters of this company made a point of working hard and living plainly and performing their duties conscientiously and bravely which are the sterling qualities of the working people, and covered themselves with glory in the task of defending Shanghai.

Time marches on and 24 years have passed by. During these years the 8th Company had left Nanking Road several times for tours of duty which took them to factories and villages, mountainous areas and the coast. There have been many changes in the company's commander and political instructor and even the rank and file but its revolutionary style of work—being modest and prudent and working hard and living plainly—has been handed down.

Making Straw Sandals

This photo, taken in 1970 during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, shows a soldier of the 8th Company teaching young Red Guards how to make straw sandals. He is passing on the P.L.A.'s style of working hard and living plainly to successors to the revolutionary cause. In the background is the waterfront of Shanghai by the Whang-poo River not far from Nanking Road, the 8th Company's beat.

The men of the 8th Company do not lack footwear but they plait their own straw sandals and wear them. They are carrying on the glorious tradition of working hard and living plainly.

This photo brings to mind many things of the past.

In March 1949 when the Chinese people's War of Liberation was on the eve of nationwide victory, Chairman Mao, speaking

at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, urged the whole Party to be on their guard, pointing out: "To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. . . . The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." Chairman Mao also pointed out that after the victory of the revolution we must sharpen our vigilance particularly against the bourgeoisie and "withstand sugar-coated bullets."

Not long after this, the 8th Company was transferred to Shanghai. On the eve of liberation the class enemies had declared: "Shanghai is a big dyeing vat. The Communists come in red but will leave here soot black." In the early post-liberation days, the reactionary influence of imperialism and the depraved ideology and decadent way of life of the bourgeoisie continued to foul the atmosphere. On top of this the enemy planned his siege in all sorts of ways, closing in on the 8th Company and trying to undermine our army politically, ideologically and in everyday life.

But men of the 8th Company withstood the stern ordeal of a peaceful environment. As brute force had made no impression on them, the "sugar-coated bullets" were also unavailing. They firmly kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, held their positions day and



night, remained highly vigilant, resisted corruption, refused to be eroded in any way and succeeded in smashing the onslaughts launched against them by the enemy. Armed with proletarian ideology, they repulsed the bourgeois ideology of the old society. They took care to save every copper, every kilowatt of electricity, every drop of water and every inch of cloth. They made their own straw sandals. They darned their own clothes, patching them again and again. When they went out they used their legs instead of the car. They fetched water from a well to do their washing in order to save tap water. Even a copper picked up anywhere was not too small a sum of money for them to hand in. . . . It is ordinary things like these, insignificant as they seem to be, which serve to illustrate the heroic character of a great proletarian army.

Sleeping Out in the Streets

The photo on the top showing P.L.A. men sleeping out in the streets was taken in May 1949 when after fierce fighting they liberated Shanghai and entered the city in the dead hours of the night. They huddled together on the sidewalks and slept in the open, not wanting to disturb the population.

This army had been through bloody battles and made supreme sacrifices during the eight-year War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the three-year War of Liberation (1946-49) to win country-wide liberation. It was they who had used millet plus rifles to defeat the 8 million troops of the Chiang gang armed to the teeth by U.S. imperialism. It was they who on the night of taking Shanghai bivouacked in the streets.

Was such conduct accidental? No! Hard struggle and plain living is the political hallmark of proletarian soldiers. The P.L.A. has grown up and become strong by overcoming difficulties. In 1927 when Chairman Mao led the Red Army to the Chingkang Mountains, the men's food was unhusked rice and wild vegetables. They had no cotton-padded winter wear, not even a decent garment in one piece. Back and belly apart, they lacked weapons, the other major difficulty. Some soldiers were armed only with spears, some had rifles but only a few bullets. But difficulties could not shake the revolutionary will of the Red Army. Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao they devised all sorts of ways to fight and wipe out the enemy. For example, they sharpened bamboo spikes and hid them on the slopes to impale the enemy and heaved rocks to crush the enemy. Time and again, they smashed the rabid attacks of the Kuomintang reactionaries and captured their weapons to arm themselves. In this way they victoriously carried on the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains.



Harvesting Crops

The photo on the next page showing Red Army men helping peasants at harvesting time was taken during the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-37). Even in the most difficult days, the Red Army worked with the people in lulls between battles. It is the ingrained calibre of the fighting sons of the people who are never for a moment divorced from the masses.

How many were the feats of wonder performed in those trying years first by men of the Red Army, then of the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and the Chinese People's Liberation Army. And how those heroic fighters distinguished themselves by their courage and devotion to the cause of the revolution!

The world-famous Long March took place in 1934-35. The leadership of the Party Central Committee had been usurped by Wang Ming who pushed an erroneous line, and the Red Army failed to smash the fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign by the Kuomintang. So, one after the other, the main forces of the Red Army north and south of the Yangtze River left their revolutionary bases and effected a strategic shift of position. During the Long March, an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee was convened in January 1935 at Tsunyi, Kweichow Province, and set up a new Central Committee leadership with Chairman Mao at the head. After traversing 11 provinces, undergoing untold hardships and continuously marching for 25,000 li, (one kilometre equals two li) they finally arrived at the revolutionary base area in northern Shensi Province. On the way, reconnaissance and bombing by scores of enemy planes harassed them every day while on land hundreds of thousands of enemy troops pursued and tried to intercept them. Buoyed up with extraordinary will-power, the Red Army overcame dangers and obstacles which seemed humanly insuperable. When they reached the Chiachin Mountain in June on the borders of Szechuan and Sikang, which was capped with snow all the year round, the weather was



exceptionally cold. The Red Army trudged and pushed their way arduously over the steep snow-covered paths. Some fighters fell into the crevasses and were buried in snow, and some fell over the cliffs. Undaunted, the army pressed on and scaled the snow-clad mountains only to come upon swampy grassland, bare, desolate and without a soul. In some places there were miles and miles of slime and there was the constant danger of sinking deep into it. The weather on the grassland was capricious, at times clear and at times rainy, one minute a howling blizzard and a heavy hailstorm the next. The Red Army men covered about 50 km. a day and at night slept out in the open wet wilderness. When their food supply ran out they ate wild vegetables to deaden the pangs of hunger. They even went as far as boiling up their leather belts and devouring them. Despite such difficult conditions the Red Army men, with matchless heroism, finally vanquished the enemy and overcame nature and arrived at their destination.

The "great production campaign" is often mentioned. This was during the War of Resistance Against Japan from 1937 to 1945. The anti-Japanese base areas were up against heavy odds, material and financial, because of the barbarous attacks of the Japanese invaders and the blockade of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Chairman Mao said of conditions at that time (1940-41): "For a time we had a very acute scarcity of clothing, cooking oil, paper and vegetables, of footwear for our soldiers and of winter bedding for our civilian personnel." Chairman Mao also said: "For us, there is no ground for pessimism; we can conquer any difficulty." Following Chairman Mao's teaching the army did a dual job — "warfare and production." Their slogan was "Ample food and clothing by working with our own hands" and they used their own hands to overcome all difficulties and also to lighten the burden of the people. Here the 359th Brigade of the Eighth Route Army was a model of the "great production campaign." This brigade of 12,000 commanders and fighters stationed in a narrow

ravine known as Nanniwan, 45 km. away from Yen-an, was charged with guarding the southern approaches to Yen-an. They found the time to open up land to grow crops as well.

They brought more than 6,000 hectares under cultivation in three years and harvested 2,000 tons of grain. They were not only completely self-sufficient in all their material wants, but also handed surplus grain to the government and set up small workshops to manufacture industrial goods for the people of the liberated areas.

Refusing to take apples is another tale reflecting the fine working style of the People's Liberation Army. This happened in the autumn of 1948 during the Liaohsi campaign in northeast China. At that time many units were stationed outside Chin-chow city. It was an apple-growing area and the fruit was ripening. The P.L.A.

men consciously obeyed discipline, protected the interests of the masses and never so much as take one apple from the people. Not even when communication personnel climbed up the heavily-laden fruit trees did a soldier so much as take an apple. Chairman Mao highly commended on this spirit, pointing out: "We must advocate hard struggle, which is our intrinsic political characteristic. . . . Here the fighters were conscious that not to eat the apples was noble, to eat them would be ignoble, for the apples belonged to the people. Such consciousness is the basis of our discipline."

What profound meaning there is in Chairman Mao's teaching! What do these stories, and many more, imply? Why did these soldiers behave like this?

One can only arrive at this conclusion: The Chinese People's Liberation Army is an army of the people. Representing the interests of the people, it is an army for the liberation of the people, devoted wholeheartedly to serving the people.

In order to build the Red Army into a people's army, Chairman Mao laid down the kind of firm political work to be done by the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1928 during the struggle in the Chingiang Mountains and personally drew up for the Red Army the rules of discipline. (In 1947, the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army reissued the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention*.)

He taught the Red Army to consciously protect the interests of the people and obey discipline governing relations with the masses. The resolution of the Kutien Meeting in 1929 pointed out that the Red Army, besides fighting, should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses and arming the masses. It was by implementing the correct political line and military line drawn up by Chairman Mao that the Chinese People's Liberation Army, after scores of years of valiant and arduous strug-

gles, grew from small to big, from weak to strong and finally developed into an invincible force.

Adherence or non-adherence to the tradition of plain living and hard struggle is no small matter. Nor can one regard it as an insignificant private matter. It is a question involving major political principles. It is a major question of whether a proletarian party and army can adhere to a correct political orientation. In 1939 Chairman Mao drew up the following educational policy for the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College: "A firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics." Later this became the policy for building up the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Referring to their interrelation, Chairman Mao said: "Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." Chairman Mao's directive profoundly explains the dialectical relations between the two.

Human Bridge

Captioned "Human Bridge," the woodcut below shows a stirring scene of the dauntless people's soldiers forming a bridge by supporting the planks with their shoulders for their comrades to cross the river to pursue and wipe out the enemy. Surely they could not do this without a firm and correct political orientation! Because these proletarian fighters had a clear political orientation, they understood clearly that they were fighting for the people and that the war they waged was a just one. Hence they could perform such brave feats of heroism, going through thick and thin and even sacrificing themselves for the cause of the revolution.

Of course, whether one can maintain the style of plain living and hard struggle is, in the last analysis, a question of world outlook. The world outlook of the proletariat is selflessness, working wholeheartedly for the proletarian revolutionary cause without any consideration for personal interests. Plain living and hard struggle, diligence and thrift are the ideology and style of work of the proletariat. Conversely, the bourgeois world outlook is to "look after oneself and let the rest of the world go to hell." Their aim in life is to get rich and lead a fast life. Seeking ease and comfort and living extravagantly are in their very nature.

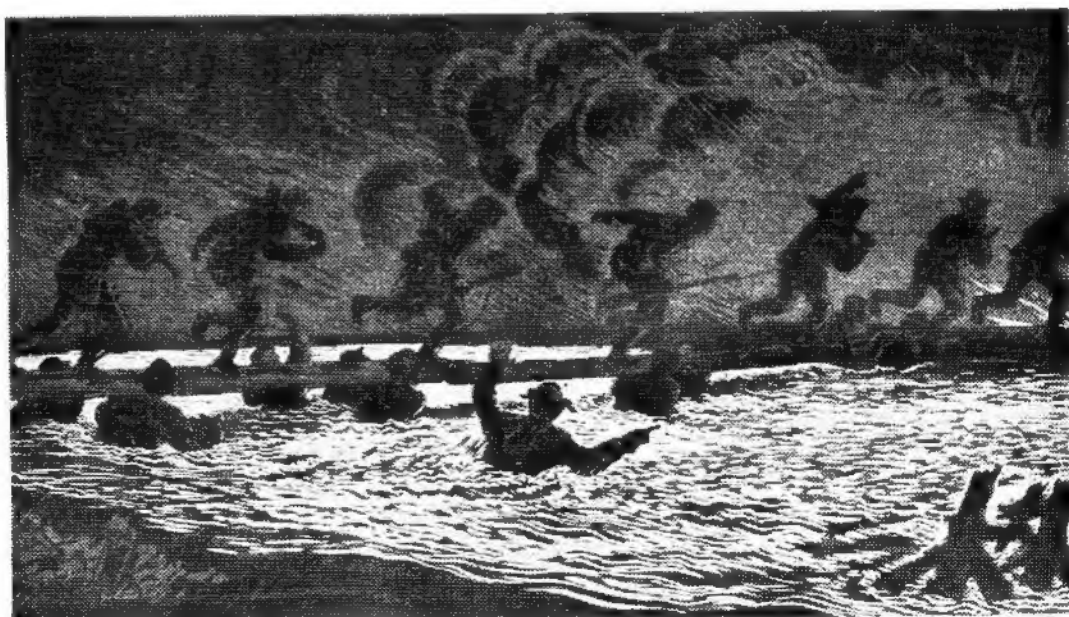
Hard work and plain living are characteristics of the work-

ing people who rely on their own hands to create wealth. They also form part of the glorious revolutionary tradition built up over years of struggle by the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army. Why is it that men of the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road" are so frugal and thrifty, and live simply and work diligently? Not that they are broke, not that they lack food and clothing and, more importantly, not that there are any orders from anyone. They do so simply because they have a high level of political consciousness. A member of the 8th Company said: "The aim of revolution is to enable the people to live happily and to give future generations a still better life. Consequently, we must work hard." What they have in mind is not individual, short-term interests but the people's and long-term interests. They live for others, share weal and woe with the people, do their part in building socialism and regard working hard for the realization of communism as their greatest joy and happiness.

Forward Into the Future

Is this revolutionary spirit today confined only to the 8th Company or carried on and developed only within the ranks of the People's Liberation Army? During the war years hard work and plain living was a weapon with which our army and people overcame the enemy. In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, it has become an important guarantee for the Chinese people and army to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a tremendous force for transforming the "poor and blank" state of our motherland.

In 1957, eight years after country-wide liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out: "We must see to it that all our cadres and all our people constantly bear in mind that ours is a big socialist country but an economically backward and poor one, and that this is a very great contradiction. To make China rich and strong needs



several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality."

It was by carrying out this policy that China's oil workers of Taching Oilfield overcame enormous difficulties and built up a large modern oil base in the vast wastelands. In opening up this oilfield, they sweated and soldiered on without thought of rest. When the cranes and trucks had not yet arrived, they used ropes and sheer muscle power to move the equipment and install the derrick at the well-site. When there was insufficient water for drilling, they used basins and buckets to bring water from a far-away frozen pond.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade of Shansi Province are also models, dauntless before difficulties and courageous in fighting against adverse natural conditions. Originally very lean and thin, their more than 50 hectares of farmland were scattered up and down the slopes and ravines. Through their own efforts they turned the more than 4,700 scattered tiny plots into 180-odd tracts sure to yield a

good harvest under any condition, whether there is a drought or too much rain. The per-hectare yield of grain is now almost ten times that of the past.

The people of the whole country take Taching and Tachai as their example in production and construction as well as in their day-to-day endeavours. You find the spirit of hard work and plain living everywhere. It is the code of Chinese society today.

* The Three Main Rules of Discipline are as follows:

- (1) Obey orders in all your actions.
- (2) Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.
- (3) Turn in everything captured.

The Eight Points for Attention are as follows:

- (1) Speak politely.
- (2) Pay fairly for what you buy.
- (3) Return everything you borrow.
- (4) Pay for anything you damage.
- (5) Do not hit or swear at people.
- (6) Do not damage crops.
- (7) Do not take liberties with women.
- (8) Do not ill-treat captives.

(Continued from p. 17.)

establishing itself in the region . . . supplying arms to various Arab countries and expanding its influence as in the time of the tsars. It is pursuing the same policy as a century ago: to have access to the hotly contended seas." The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Rai al-Amm* pointed out that "under cover of hypocritical slogans," the Soviet Union "acted under the dictates of its ambitions and conspiracies as a superpower" in the Middle East.

Accomplice of Israeli Zionists. In order to make a deal with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists have allowed an increasing number of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel in recent years. This exploded the myth about their much vaunted "reliable friendship." The number of Jews emigrated to Israel has increased from several hundred in 1970 to 32,000 in 1972. Not long ago, in a bid for a "most-favoured-nation" treatment from the United States, the Soviet revisionist authorities have formally assured Washington that they will stop collecting exit fees to expedite Soviet Jews' emigration to Israel. According to a UPI report, during his visit to the United States last June Brezhnev told over 20 U.S. Congressmen that more than 95 per cent of the applications of Soviet Jews for emigration had been approved. A report in the *New York Times* said that "Brezhnev had assured President Nixon that a large number of Soviet Jews . . . would soon be allowed to emigrate to Israel."

Such undisguised deals made by the Soviet revisionists at the expense of others have opened the eyes of the Arab people to the fact that this "real friend," who has sworn to "help" the Arab people "liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression," has turned out to be an accomplice of the Israeli Zionists. The Egyptian paper *Al Akhbar* pointed out in an editorial that the "im-

migration of large numbers of Soviet Jews into Israel would amount to manpower and military reinforcement for Israel. This would make Israel more capable of meeting the targets of Zionist colonialism."

More Dangerous Enemy of the Arab People. The disgusting performance of the Soviet revisionists in the Middle East has hastened the awakening of the Arab people. The Egyptian Government's announcement in July last year to terminate the mission of Soviet military advisers in Egypt fully expresses the firm will of the Arab people against Soviet revisionist control. An Arab paper has declared, "The Soviet Union asked us to believe that it is the real friend. But the people here can tell the truth of the matter. They want to be free and to establish equal relations with other countries and do not want to be deceived by hypocrisy." Other Arab papers have also pointed out emphatically that the Soviet Union "is a more dangerous enemy" of the Arab people, that it would be "futile to depend on the two superpowers for assistance in solving the Palestine problem and regaining the occupied lands" and that it is necessary "to stand on our own feet" in order "to solve our own problem."

The struggle of the Arab people against aggression and big-power hegemonism, and the struggle of the Mediterranean countries to drive the Soviet and U.S. fleets out of the Mediterranean and turn it into a sea of security, the struggle of the Gulf states to shake off the rivalry of the superpowers and the struggle of the oil-producing countries in the Middle East to uphold their rights and interests, are converging into an irresistible historical current. Gone for ever are the days when the superpowers could dominate the Middle East at will. The chicanery of social-imperialism has become more and more ineffective.

PAKISTAN-INDIA

New Delhi Agreement

The Governments of Pakistan and India signed an agreement in New Delhi on August 28 for the repatriation of 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war and civilians who have been detained in India for over 20 months, and the repatriation of Bengalis in Pakistan and non-Bengalis in Bangla Desh.

The agreement says, "The repatriation of all Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees will commence with utmost dispatch as soon as logistic arrangements are completed and from the date to be settled by mutual agreement." The simultaneous repatriation of all Bengalis in Pakistan and a substantial number of non-Bengalis in Bangla Desh who are stated to have "opted for repatriation to Pakistan" will also commence.

The agreement says, "Bangla Desh agreed that no trials of 195 prisoners of war shall take place during the entire period of repatriation." Pakistan, India and Bangla Desh will discuss and settle the question of the 195 prisoners of war.

The agreement came after talks held between Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmed and the Indian Prime Minister's Special Representative P.N. Haksar in Rawalpindi from July 24 to July 31 and in New Delhi from August 18 to August 28. After returning to Rawalpindi, Aziz Ahmed said that it is a vital step forward on the road to a subcontinental reconciliation. He expressed the hope that the 195 Pakistani prisoners of war would not be detained for long.

"MATRIBHUMI" (NEPAL)

Behind the "Special Relationship"

"The slogan of 'special relationship' is deftly exploited by India in

its conspiracy to expand its sphere of influence under the pretext of 'regional security' at the instigation of one superpower," said the Nepalese weekly *Matribhumi* editorially on August 21.

The editorial pointed out: "The talk about 'special relationship' between these two countries in the name of their geographical, cultural, religious and social affinities is not at all desirable. In the present age, such bonds alone cannot constitute a basis for special relationship between any two countries."

Nepal's basic foreign policy, the weekly noted, has been to make special efforts to strengthen relations with all nations, including its neighbours. But India has been trying to sap it by harping on a "special relationship." "Nepal can have no faith in 'special relationship,' for every Nepalese realizes that such relationship only poses a threat to nations which oppose foreign interference and move forward on the road to development," it added.

"HINDU" (INDIA)

European Power in Asian System

In its August 22 editorial "Russia and the Asian Security," *Hindu* says: "In a speech at Alma Ata on India's Independence Day, [August 15—Ed.] Brezhnev referred once again to the Russian proposal for an Asian collective security system. Soviet spokesmen, it seems, are not tired of repeating the proposal which they first made in 1969."

It says: The basic question Brezhnev's statement raises is whether the fact that the Soviet Union has territory in Asia geographically makes it an Asian power. The most relevant point here is that Russia's

power centre is, and has been, in Europe. If an Asian collective security system was materialized with Russia in it, that country would be a European power in an Asian system, and thus a non-regional power in a regional system.

"A regional security system is usually built around one of its members which is overwhelmingly superior militarily in the association. Such is the position of Russia in the Warsaw Pact system and of the United States in all other regional collective security systems."

EGYPT AND LIBYA

Constitutional Declaration On Union

The Egyptian-Libyan Unified Political Command on August 29 issued a constitutional declaration on the union of the two countries.

The declaration, which was signed by Omar Moamer Kazafi, Chairman of Libya's Revolutionary Command Council, and Anwar el Sadat, President of Egypt, stipulates the setting up of a constitutional assembly on September 1 with 50 members from Egypt and 50 members from Libya to draft a constitution for the new state and nominate a president of the republic. Then there will be a general referendum in the two countries on the draft constitution and the presidential nominee.

Resident ministers shall be exchanged, one to be stationed in Cairo and the other in Tripoli, to follow up the two countries' merger procedures.

A higher planning council to be established shall be formed of the Egyptian and Libyan heads of government, ministers of economy, finance and planning, two resident ministers and a secretary-general to be appointed by the Unified Political Command. A common currency, the Arab dinar, shall be issued and a free economic zone established on both sides of the Egyptian-Libyan borders.

Autumn 1973

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